[XXVIth YEAR.] THE [No. 1763.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1780.

following letter from a gentleman at camp, to friend in Philadelphia, giving a particular and satisfactory account of a late important transaction, we think will be acceptable to our readers.

SINCE my return from Hartford, my dear friend, my mind has been too little at eaſe to permit me to write to you ſooner. It has been wholly occupied by the incidents, by the tragic conſequences, of Arnold's treaſon. My feelings were never put to ſo ſe- a trial. You will have heard the principal before this reaches you; but there are par- lars, to which my ſituation gave me acceſs, cannot have come to your knowledge from lic report, which I am perſuaded you will intereſting.

From ſeveral circumſtances, the project ſeems have originated with Arnold himſelf, and to been long premeditated. The firſt over- is traced back to ſome time in June laſt. It conveyed in a letter to colonel Robinſon, ſubſtance of which was, that the ingratitude had experienced from his country, concurring other cauſes, had entirely changed his prin- les: that he now only ſought to reſtore him- to the favour of his prince by ſome ſignal of his repentance: and that he wiſhed to a correſpondence with Sir Henry Clinton this purpoſe. About that period he made a ney to Connecticut, on his return from which Philadelphia he ſolicited the command of point; alleging that the effects of his wound ualified him for the active duties of the . The ſacrifice of this important poſt was tonement he intended to make. General ſhington hezitated the leſs to gratify an of- who had frequently rendered eminent ſer- , as he was convinced the poſt might be ly truſted to one, who had given ſo many diſ- guiſhed ſpecimens of his bravery. The be- ing of Auguſt he joined the army and re- ved his application. The enemy, at this ture, had embarked the greateſt part of their on an expedition to Rhode-Iſland, and our y was in motion, to compel them to relin- the enterprize, or to attack New-York in weakened ſtate. The general offered Arnold left wing of the army, which he declined, on pretext already mentioned; but not without ble embarraſſment. He certainly might have cated the duties of ſuch a temporary com- nd, and it was expected from his enterprizing per that he would gladly have embraced ſo adily inviting an opportunity; but he did choole to be diverted a moment from his fa- ite object, probably from an apprehenſion ſome different diſpoſition might take place, ich would exclude him. The extreme ſolici- he diſcovered to get poſſeſſion of the poſt ld have led to a ſuſpicion of treachery, had en poſſible from his paſt conduct to have ſup- d him capable of it.

The correſpondence, thus begun, was carried between Arnold and major Andrie, adjutant eral to the Britiſh army, in behalf of Sir ry Clinton, under feigned ſignatures and a rcantile diſguiſe. In an intercepted letter of old's, which lately fell into our hands, he poſes an interview "to ſettle the riſks and is of the copartnerſhip;" and in the ſame e of metaphor, intimates an expected augmen- on of the garriſon, and ſpeaks of it as the s of extending their traffic. It appears by ther letter, that Andrie was to have met him the lines, under the ſanction of a flag, in cha- er of Mr. John Anderſon. But ſome cauſe ther, not known, prevented this interview.

The 20th of laſt month, Robinſon and Andrie up the river in the Vulture ſloop of war. inſon ſent a flag to Arnold with two letters, to general Putnam, encloſed in another to ; propoſing an interview with Putnam, or in ſidence with Arnold, to adjuſt ſome private cerns. The one was evidently meant as a r to the other, in caſe by accident the letters ld have fallen under the inſpection of a third on.

General Waſhington croſſed the river in his to Hartford the day theſe diſpatches arrived. nold, conceiving he muſt have heard of the , thought it neceſſary, for the ſake of appear- ances, to ſubmit the letters to him, and aſk his opinion of the propriety of complying with the requeſt. The general, with his uſual caution, though without the leaſt ſurmiſe of the deſign, diſſuaded him from it, and adviſed him to reply to Robinſon, that whatever related to his private affairs muſt be of a civil nature, and could only properly be addreſſed to the civil authority. This reference fortunately deranged the whole plan, and was the firſt link in the chain of events that led to the detection. The interview could no longer take place in the form of a flag, but was obliged to be managed in a ſecret manner.

Arnold employed one Smith to go on board the Vulture and bring Andrie aſhore, with a paſs for Mr. John Anderſon: Andrie came aſhore accordingly, and was conducted within a picket of ours, to the houſe of Mr. Smith, where Arnold and he remained together in cloſe conference all that night and the day following. At daylight in the morning, the commanding officer at King's ferry, without the privity of Arnold, moved a couple pieces of cannon to a point oppoſite where the Vulture lay, and obliged her to take a more remote ſtation. This event, or ſome lurking diſtruſt, made the boatmen refuſe to convey the two paſſengers back, and diſconcerted Arnold ſo much, that by one of thoſe ſtrokes of infatuation, which often confound the ſchemes of men conſcious of guilt, he inſiſted on Andrie's changing his uniform for a diſguiſe, and returning in a mode different from that in which he came. Andrie, who had been, undeſignedly, brought within our poſts in the firſt inſtance, remonſtrated warmly againſt this new and dangerous expedient. But Arnold perſiſting in declaring it impoſſible for him to return as he came, he at length reluctantly yielded to his perſuaſion, and conſented to change his dreſs and take the route he recommended. Smith furniſhed the diſguiſe, and in the evening, paſſing King's ferry together, they proceeded to Crompound, where they ſtopped the remainder of the night, at the inſtance of a militia officer, to avoid being ſuſpected by him. The next morning they reſumed their journey, Smith accompanying Andrie a little beyond Pines-bridge, where he left him. He had reached Tarry-town, when he was taken by three militia men, who ruſhed out of the woods and ſurrounded him.

At this critical period, his preſence of mind forſook him—inſtead of producing his paſs, which would have extricated him from our parties, and could have done him no harm with his own, he aſked the militia men if they were of the upper or lower party—diſtinctive appellations known among the enemy's refugee corps*. The militia replied, they were of the lower party; upon which he aſſured them he was a Britiſh officer, and preſſed them not to detain him, as he was upon urgent buſineſs. This confeſſion removed all doubt, and it was in vain he afterwards produced his paſs. He was inſtantly forced off to a place of greater ſecurity, where he was carefully ſearched, and in his ſtocking feet were found ſeveral papers of importance delivered to him by Arnold. Among theſe were a plan of the fortifications of Weſt-point, a memorial from the engineer on the attack and defence of the place, returns of the garriſon, cannon and ſtores, copy of the minutes of a council of war, held by general Waſhington a few weeks before. The priſoner at firſt was inadvertently ordered to Arnold, but upon recollection, while ſtill on the way, he was countermanded and ſent to Old Salem. The papers were encloſed in a letter to general Waſhington, which having taken a route different from that by which he returned, made a circuit, that afforded leiſure for another letter, through an ill judged delicacy written to Arnold, with an information of Anderſon's capture, to get to him an hour before general Waſhington arrived at his quarters; time enough to elude the fate that awaited him. He went down the river in his barge to the Vulture, with ſuch precipitate confuſion, that he did not take with him a ſingle paper uſeful to the enemy. On the firſt notice of the affair, he was purſued, but much too late to overtake him.

A moment before his ſetting out he went into Mrs. Arnold's apartment, and informed her, that certain tranſactions had juſt come to light, which muſt for ever baniſh him from his country. She fell into a ſwoon at this declaration, and he left her in it to conſult his own ſafety, till the ſervants, alarmed by her cries, came to her relief. She remained frantic all day, accuſing every one who approached her, with an intention of murdering her child (an infant in her arms) and exhibiting every other mark of the moſt genuine and agoniſing affliction. Exhauſted by the fatigue and tumult of her ſpirits, her frenzy ſubſided towards evening, and ſhe ſunk into all the ſadneſs of diſtreſs. It was impoſſible not to have been touched with her ſituation; every thing affecting in female tears, or in the misfortunes of beauty, every thing pathetic in the wounded tenderneſs of a wife, or in the apprehenſive fondneſs of a mother; and every appearance of ſuffering innocence, conſpired to make her an object of ſympathy to all who were preſent. She experienced the moſt delicate attentions, and every friendly office, till her departure for Philadelphia.

Andrie, without loſs of time, was conducted to the head quarters of the army, where he was immediately brought before a board of general officers, to prevent all poſſibility of miſrepreſentation or cavil on the part of the enemy. The board reported, that he ought to be conſidered as a ſpy, and, according to the laws and uſages of nations, to ſuffer death; which was executed two days after.

Never, perhaps, did a man ſuffer death with more juſtice, or deſerve it leſs. The firſt ſtep he took after his capture was to write a letter to general Waſhington, conceived in terms of dignity without inſolence, and apology without meanneſs. The ſcope of it was to vindicate himſelf from the imputation of having aſſumed a mean character for treacherous or intereſted purpoſes; aſſerting that he had been involuntarily an impoſtor: that, contrary to his intention, which was to meet a perſon, for intelligence, on neutral ground, he had been betrayed within our poſts, and forced into the vile condition of an enemy in diſguiſe; ſoliciting only, that to whatever rigour policy might devote him, a decency of treatment might be obſerved, due to a perſon, who, though unfortunate, had been guilty of nothing diſhonourable. His requeſt was granted in its full extent; for, in the whole progreſs of the affair, he was treated with the moſt ſcrupulous delicacy. When brought before the board of officers, he met with every mark of indulgence, and was required to anſwer no interrogatory which could even embarraſs his feelings. On his part, while he carefully concealed every thing that might involve others, he frankly confeſſed all the facts relating to himſelf; and upon his confeſſion, without the trouble of examining a witneſs, the board made their report. The members of it were not more impreſſed with the candour and modeſt firmneſs, mixed with a becoming ſenſibility which he diſplayed, than he was penetrated with their liberality and politeneſs. He acknowledged the generoſity of the behaviour towards him in every reſpect, but particularly in this, in the ſtrongeſt terms of manly gratitude. In a converſation with a gentleman, who viſited him after his trial, he ſaid—he flattered himſelf he had never been illiberal, but if there were any remains of prejudice in his mind, his preſent experience muſt obliterate them.

In one of the viſits I made to him, (and I ſaw him ſeveral times during his confinement) he begged me to be the bearer of a requeſt to the general, for permiſſion to ſend an open letter to Sir Henry Clinton. "I foreſee my fate (ſaid he) and though I pretend not to play the hero, or to be indifferent about life; yet I am reconciled to whatever may happen, conſcious that misfortune, not guilt, will have brought it upon me. There is only one thing that diſturbs my tranquillity. Sir Henry Clinton has been too good to me; he has been laviſh of his kindneſs. I am bound to him by too many obligations, and love him too well, to bear the thought that he ſhould reproach himſelf, or that others ſhould reproach him, on a ſuppoſition that I had conceived myſelf obliged by his inſtructions to run the riſk I

* *A band of marauders, who receive no pay, but ſubſiſt by plunder.*

did, I would not for the world leave a ſting in his mind that ſhould embitter his future days." He could ſcarce finiſh the ſentence, burſting into tears in ſpite of his efforts to ſuppreſs them, and with difficulty collected himſelf enough afterwards to add, "I wiſh to be permitted to aſſure him I did not act under this impreſſion, but ſubmitted to a neceſſity impoſed upon me, as contrary to my own inclination as to his orders." His requeſt was readily complied with, and he wrote the letter annexed, with which, I dare ſay, you will be as much pleaſed as I am, both for the diction and ſentiment.

When his ſentence was announced to him, he remarked, that ſince it was his lot to die, as there was a choice in the mode, which would make a material difference to his feelings, he would be happy, if it were poſſible, to be indulged with a profeſſional death. He made a ſecond application by letter, in conciſe but perſuaſive terms. It was thought this indulgence, being incompatible with the cuſtom of war, could not be granted; and it was therefore determined in both caſes to evade an anſwer, to ſpare him the ſenſations which a certain knowledge of the intended mode would inflict.

When he was lead out to the place of execution, as he went along he bowed familiarly to all thoſe with whom he had been acquainted in his confinement. A ſmile of complacency expreſſed the ſerene fortitude of his mind. Arrived at the fatal ſpot, he aſked, with ſome emotion, "muſt I then die in this manner?" He was told it had been unavoidable. "I am reconciled to my fate (ſaid he) but not to the mode." Soon, however, recollecting himſelf, he added "It will be but a momentary pang;" and ſpringing upon the cart performed the laſt offices to himſelf, with a compoſure that excited the admiration, and melted the hearts of the beholders. Upon being told the final moment was at hand, and aſked if he had any thing to ſay, he anſwered, "Nothing but to requeſt you will witneſs to the world that I die like a brave man." Among the extraordinary circumſtances that attended him, in the midſt of his enemies, he died univerſally eſteemed and univerſally regretted.

There was ſomething ſingularly intereſting in the character and fortunes of Andrie. To an excellent underſtanding, well improved by education and travel, he united a peculiar elegance of mind and manners, and the advantage of a pleaſing perſon. 'Tis ſaid he poſſeſſed a pretty taſte for the fine arts, and had himſelf attained ſome proficiency in poetry, muſic and painting. His knowledge appeared without oſtentation, and embelliſhed by a diffidence that rarely accompanies ſo many talents and accompliſhments, which left you to ſuppoſe more than appeared. His ſentiments were elevated and inſpired eſteem, they had a ſoftneſs that conciliated affection. His elocution was handſome, his addreſs eaſy, polite and inſinuating. By his merit he had acquired the unlimited confidence of his general, and was making a rapid progreſs in military rank and reputation. But in the height of his career, fluſhed with new hopes from the execution of a project the moſt beneficial to his party that could be deviſed, he is at once precipitated from the ſummit of proſperity; ſees all the expectations of his ambition blaſted, and himſelf ruined.

The character I have given of him is drawn partly from what I ſaw of him myſelf and partly from information. I am aware that a man of real merit is never ſeen in ſo favourable a light, as through the medium of adverſity. The clouds that ſurround him are ſo many ſhades that ſet off his good qualities. Misfortune cuts down little vanities that, in proſperous times, ſerve as ſo many ſpots in his virtues, and gives a tone of humanity that makes his worth more amiable. His ſpectators, who enjoy a happier lot, are leſs prone to detract from it through envy; and are more diſpoſed by compaſſion, to give him the credit he deſerves, and perhaps even to magnify it.

I ſpeak not of Andrie's conduct in this affair as a philoſopher, but as a man of the world. The authoriſed maxims and practices of war are the ſatire of human nature. They countenance almoſt every ſpecies of ſeduction as well as violence; and the general that can make moſt traitors in the army of his adverſary, is frequently moſt applauded. On this ſcale we acquit Andrie; while we could not but condemn him if we were to examine his conduct by the ſober rules of philoſophy and moral rectitude. It is however a blemiſh in his fame, that he once intended to proſtitute a flag; about this a man of nice honour ought to have had a ſcruple; but the temptation was great; let his misfortunes caſt a veil over his error.

Several letters from Sir Henry Clinton and others were received, feebly attempting to prove, that Andrie came out under the protection of a flag, with a paſſport from a general officer in actual ſervice, and conſequently could not be juſtly detained. Clinton ſent a deputation compoſed of lieutenant-general Robertſon, Mr. Elliot, and Mr. William Smith, to repreſent, as he ſaid, the true ſtate of major Andrie's caſe. General Greene met Robinſon, and had a converſation with him, in which he reiterated the pretence of a flag, urged Andrie's releaſe as a perſonal favour to Sir Henry Clinton, and offered any friend of ours in their power in exchange. Nothing could have been more frivolous than the plea, which was uſed. The fact was, That, beſides the time, manner and object of the interview, change of dreſs, and other circumſtances, there was not a ſingle formality cuſtomary with flags; and the paſſport was not to major Andrie, but to Mr. Anderſon. But had there, on the contrary, been all the formalities, it would be an abuſe of language to ſay, the ſanction of a flag for corrupting an officer to betray his truſt ought to be obligatory. So unjuſtifiable a purpoſe would not only deſtroy its validity but make it an aggravation.

Andrie himſelf has anſwered the argument, by ridiculing and exploding the idea in his examination before the board of officers. It was a weakneſs to urge it. There was in truth, no way of ſaving him: Arnold or he muſt have been the victim, the former was out of our power.

It was by ſome ſuſpected, Arnold had taken his meaſures in ſuch a manner, that, if the interview had been diſcovered, in the act, it might have been in his power to ſacrifice Andrie to his own ſecurity. This ſurmiſe of double treachery made them imagine Clinton might be induced to give up Arnold for Andrie, and a gentleman took occaſion to ſuggeſt this expedient to the latter, as a thing that might be propoſed by him. He declined it: the moment he had been capable of ſo much frailty, I ſhould have ceaſed to eſteem him.

The infamy of Arnold's conduct, previous to his deſertion, is only equalled by his meanneſs ſince. Beſides the folly of writing to ſir Henry Clinton, aſſuring him that Andrie had acted under a paſſport from him, and according to his directions, while commanding-officer at a poſt, and that, therefore, he did not doubt, he would be immediately ſent in; he had the effrontery to write to general Waſhington to the ſame purpoſe, with the addition of a menace of retaliation, if the ſentence ſhould be carried into execution. He has ſince acted the farce of ſending in his reſignation. This man is in every ſenſe deſpicable. Added to the ſcene of knavery and proſtitution, during his command in Philadelphia, which the late ſeizure of his papers has unfolded; the hiſtory of his command at Weſtpoint is a hiſtory of little as well as great villainies. He practiſed every dirty art of peculation, and even ſtooped to connections with the ſuttlers of the garriſon to defraud the public.

To his conduct, that of the captors of Andrie forms a ſtriking contraſt: he tempted their integrity with the offer of his watch, his horſe, and any ſum of money they ſhould name. They rejected his offers with indignation; and the gold that could ſeduce a man high in the eſteem and confidence of his country, who had the remembrance of paſt exploits, the motives of preſent reputation and future glory to prop his integrity, had no charms for three ſimple peaſants, leaning only on their virtue and a ſenſe of duty. While Arnold is handed down with execration to future times, poſterity will repeat with reverence the names of VANWERT, FUALDING and WILLIAMS.

Anſwer to traitor Arnold 's addreſs, in the Pennſylvania Journal of October 18, 1780.

To BENEDICT ARNOLD.

Eſteemed friend,

I HAVE juſt ſeen thy friendly "addreſs to the inhabitants of America." Thou ſeemeſt kindly anxious to aſſign thy reaſons for joining the "king's arms." I profeſs myſelf to be one of America, whom thou prettily and modeſtly termeth, "want abilities or opportunities to detect the artifices by which we are, or rather have been duped."

In ſhort, I am one of thoſe ſort of men, whom thou eſteemeſts, by reverting the maxim, "more fool than knave." I therefore, as is my manner, will ſpeak to thee freely; and as thou calleſt aloud for "candour and juſtice," I truſt ſooner or later thou wilt at leaſt receive the latter.

Thy country friends, Benedict, I do aſſure thee, art not well pleaſed at thy miſcarriage, though they ſtill think, that thy plan was inimitably infamous; nor do they approve of thy conduct in giving the cauſe for thy going in, as thereby thou unfoldeſt a trope, which amounts to nothing leſs than a monſtrous hyperbole, or in the plainneſs of diction—a barefaced lie; and which in the end will unqueſtionably [illegible] nious reaſons and well meaned [illegible] country adherents have from time to [illegible] celled their complicated villainy.

Why, Benedict, didſt thou ſay a [illegible] the "French, or French faſh," or [illegible] faith? As ſuch a word dropped, [illegible] art, muſt remind thee of thy unparalleled [illegible] riſe the crimſon glow upon thy accuſ[illegible] and whiſper perfidy even to "proteſtan[illegible]

I really wiſh, Benedict, thou hadſt [illegible] leſs "diſguiſe," and more confidence [illegible] by, inſtead of the juvenile blood of the [illegible] Andrie reſting only upon thy midnight [illegible] thou wouldſt at this moment have been [illegible] in the inmoſt receſſes of hell with the [illegible] murder of thouſands adding teſtimony to [illegible] cruciated ſoul.

Since thy eſcape from the yet impending [illegible] which ſtill awaits thee, I have been contem[illegible] the celebrated villains of old—Nero, C[illegible] Catiline, and the fictitious Calaban; and [illegible] allow, Benedict, that thou haſt proved th[illegible] the moſt tranſcendent raſcal, that ever diſg[illegible] the annals of time; and though ſo egregi[illegible] monſter in the ſhape of man, has not been [illegible] mitted by Heaven to execute his bloody pur[illegible] his good intentions we conjecture will not be [illegible] requited with Britiſh honour. Nay, would [illegible] a contrary conduct even impeach the guil[illegible] name of Clinton?

Thy friends are extremely happy to find [illegible] thy reception was "honourable," and that [illegible] intendeſt to "re-unite to the Britiſh empire."

Such worthy characters, Benedict, we [illegible] know, have long upheld the royal cauſe, and [illegible] have only to lament, that thy injured cou[illegible] cannot winnow her internal villanis to join [illegible] motley crew,

Thine in haſte,

BENJAMIN BROADBRIM

P.S. "To thy diſadvantage it is circum[illegible] that when Sir Harry introduced thee to th[illegible] ther ſoldiers, ſeveral of them left the r[illegible] Thou wilt contradict this report we doubt [illegible] as it may diſcourage ſuch of thy friends [illegible] who meant to join thee as opportunity ſerve[illegible]

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZ[illegible]

Elk-Ridge, October 25, 17[illegible]

THE caſe of a certain elderly gentlem[illegible] the neighbourhood where I live, hath ſome[illegible] in it ſo ſingular and affecting, that I cannot [illegible] bear requeſting the favour of you to comm[illegible] cate ſome particulars of it to your readers [illegible] have made it my buſineſs to obtain the beſt [illegible] formation concerning the cauſe and progre[illegible] his diſorder. As I am a near neighbour to [illegible] poor, unfortunate gentleman, I have had [illegible] quent opportunities of ſeeing, and conver[illegible] with thoſe who attend, or viſit him; from wh[illegible] I have received a moſt exact and circumſta[illegible] account of his deplorable caſe. Indeed I h[illegible] ſometimes ſeen him myſelf, when he has wal[illegible] or rode out for the benefit of the air, but m[illegible] confeſs, I never ſaw him in the unhappy co[illegible] tion I hear he is often in: I mean in one of th[illegible] fits, with which, I underſtand, he is freque[illegible] ſeized, to the total deprivation of his ſenſes [illegible] faculties. When I firſt heard of his ſtrug[illegible] and was made acquainted with the ſympto[illegible] which attended it, I imagined, from the rea[illegible] able ſimilarity between them, and thoſe wh[illegible] are occaſioned by the bite of a mad dog, that [illegible] poor gentleman might, ſome time in his life, h[illegible] met with that terrible accident: but upon a m[illegible] diligent enquiry into the matter, I have not b[illegible] able to diſcover, that he ever complained of [illegible] thing of the kind. Indeed I have ſince be[illegible] convinced, that that could not be the occaſion [illegible] it, from a circumſtance, which puts the ma[illegible] beyond a doubt. It is remarked, that thoſe w[illegible] have experienced that dreadful calamity, do co[illegible] ceive a moſt invincible averſion to all kinds of [illegible] quids, particularly to water. This unfort[illegible] hath not as yet, that ever I heard, been diſc[illegible] vered in him, which is a ſatisfactory proof th[illegible] his diſorder originates from ſome other cauſe. [illegible] was once hinted to me, and I am now of that [illegible] pinion, though I thought it at firſt a very fa[illegible] ful one, that there is ſome miſchievous, oc[illegible] quality in the continental currency, which i[illegible] fects his ſenſes and underſtanding in ſo extra[illegible] dinary a manner; for it hath been obſerved, th[illegible] theſe have conſtantly ſympathiſed with it in [illegible] the ſtages of its decline. It is well known to [illegible] very one, that the decay of our money, ariſ[illegible] from its exiſtence, hath proceeded by very p[illegible] ceptible degrees, till it arrived at its preſent [illegible] veterate ſtate. Thoſe who have had an opport[illegible] nity of noticing the origin and courſe of the [illegible] fortunate gentleman's diſtemper, all agree, th[illegible] he began to be affected much about the ſame p[illegible] riod. This was at firſt diſcovered by ſudd[illegible] ſtarts in his ſleep, and ſlight contractions in [illegible]

particularly in the tendons of his fingers, ... symptoms have kept continually encreasing, ... they are now grown to such a height, ... the unhappy gentleman, when the fit is on ... is in the most deplorable condition imaginable. His eyes seem ready to start from his head; ... whole body is convulsed, and feels the most ... pangs; he foams at the mouth, raves, and ... in the most shocking terms. In this ... condition he continues till his strength ... entirely exhausted, and his tongue can no ... execrate, when he is carried off to his bed, ... he remains for some hours, before he is ... ciently recovered to go about again. In his ... tic moments he fancies himself the friend and ... of widows and orphans; by which strange ... it evidently appears, that his understanding ... disordered full as much as his body. Every imaginable remedy hath been tried, to relieve him from this dreadful situation, but all ... ineffectual, till mere accident discovered ... which gave him immediate and complete re-

A gentleman who happened to be present, ... he was seized in the manner above related, ... that he was almost suffocated by the ... of his collar, in the hurry of getting his ... out of his pocket, to free him from the ob... to his respiration, by accident drew out ... it his purse, which contained some guineas, ... other gold; the sound of these, as they fell ... the floor, did the business effectually; the pa... instantly recovered, his countenance cleared ... and his members performed their functions ... composed and orderly manner. His physi... was immediately informed of the whole af..., and in consequence of it, I understand has ... orders to have a small hollow machine pro..., which is to enclose some pieces of gold ..., that whenever there is an appearance of a ... of his fit, this instrument may be ready at ... to be shaken at one of his ears; from the ... and temper of his patient, he has ... to believe this remedy will ever prove ef... But to make the cure as sure and per... as possible, he has also given orders, that ... continental money shall ever be brought into ... sight, or even the name of it mentioned in ... presence; by this means his spirits will be ... easy and composed, and of consequence he ... be less liable to such dreadful strokes of ... If the above remedies should fail of ... expected success, it is more than probable, ... the poor gentleman will for the rest of his ..., be doomed to the cold bath, thin diet, and ... confinement——As these facts are curious, ... known to very few, I have thought proper ... request you to give them a place in your pa... Perhaps some person, who has a turn to ... quiries of this sort, may be induced by this to ... search into the cause of so strange an effect, and ... whereby the world may be benefited with a new ... useful discovery. For my own part I con... I am totally at a loss how to account for it, ... this difficulty you will perhaps say is easily ... counted for in

A PLAIN PLANTER.

Bladensburg, October 23.

WHEN treasons and conspiracies are daily ... and exposed to view, when traitors dare ... mask themselves in our C——, and audaciously ... hint, that the spring of their actions is the ... version of the liberties and independence of ... America; to be silent is to partake in the guilt, ... posterity will look back with detestation on our ... missness, and execrate the remembrance of an... tors, whose pusillanimity prevented their em... cing the most favourable opportunity of se... ing, securing, and handing down to them un... paired, the inalienable rights of freemen, ... common privileges of mankind. The time ... not yet elapsed, the fleeting moment pierced ... the cries of expiring whiggism, hovers over ..., and entreats an early embrace; and shall A... ericans fully that virtue, and patriotism, which ... so eminently distinguished them in baffling ... infernal machinations of tyranny and op... sion, by agonising in the woe of disaffection? ... the dreary fields, and ruined mansions, of ... once opulent farmer, the widow's tears be... ailing the loss of her tender and indulgent part... , the piercing cries of helpless infancy torn ... from the arms of ease and independency to ... ligence and want, reprobate the thought, and ... ly call for reparation and revenge. Let us ... no longer amuse ourselves with hopes of ... fication, and the many advantages which ... ould result from it, nor lament our misfortune ... not having done it at an earlier and more eli... le season, when the benefit arising from it to ... state, would have been far greater: those ... who oppose the measure must see its expediency, ... can only use it as a shield to protect from the ... mands of justice the property of their nonjuror ... and tory friends; but level our resentment at toryism, and drive it from our C—— and our country.

A WHIG.

LONDON, *May* 20.

GEORGE R.

An additional instruction to ships of war and privateers that have or may have letters of marque against the French king, or the king of Spain, their vassals or subjects, or others inhabiting within
(L. S.) any of their countries, territories or dominions or against any other enemies, or rebellious subjects of the crown of Great-Britain: Given at our court of St. James's the 19th day of April, in the twentieth year of our reign.

WHEREAS, by order in council bearing date the 7th of this instant, April 1780, the several treaties, whereby peculiar privileges are granted to the subjects of the states general of the United provinces respecting their trade and navigation in time of war, are suspended, and the subjects of the states general are to be considered upon the same footing with the subjects of other neutral states not privileged by treaty, until our pleasure to the contrary be formally signified. The commanders of our ships of war, and the commanders of all ships and vessels having letters of marque and reprisal, are hereby authorised and required to seize and detain all such ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the states general as they shall meet, having any goods belonging to his majesty's enemy's on board, or goods which are deemed contraband by the general law of nations.

By his majesty's command,
STORMONT.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 17.

Yesterday arrived the brig Fanny, captain Tanner, from St. Eustatia, by which we have the important intelligence contained in the following extract:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Eustatia, to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 19.

"In the line of news our attention is engaged just now with a report brought to St. Kitts three days ago, by the Southampton frigate coming out express, but was in company with the East and West-India fleets, consisting of fifty-four sail, (five of the former) under convoy of the Romulus, when they fell in with a fleet which he supposes was Spanish, to the southward of Cape Finistre, who captured all the East-Indiamen and near the whole of the others, four of the convoy only escaping, to his knowledge."

Colonel Daniel Morgan, of Virginia, (who so greatly distinguished himself in several actions previous to the capture of general Burgoyne's army at Saratoga,) has joined the southern army, and is promoted to the rank of brigadier-general.

It is said that a party of the enemy's cavalry have penetrated to Charlotte in North-Carolina, where they had a skirmish with a party of militia, who were worsted.

The public must have been some time since apprized of an expedition undertaken by a considerable British force at Jamaica against the Spanish settlements on the main, which was attended in the execution by a very rapid success, (particularly in taking a strong fortress called St. Juan) so as even to threaten almost the total subduction of the country: but by accounts from Jamaica, as late as Sept. 4, we are happy to find that their success was followed by a train of evils which not only prevented them from pursuing the advantages already gained, but incapacitated them from resisting the Spanish forces, who in turn made an easy conquest of St. Juan.

ANNAPOLIS, *Oct.* 27.

A sufficient number of delegates to compose a house not yet attending, and matters of the greatest importance requiring a meeting of the general assembly, expresses are sent to the absent members requesting their immediate attendance.

The following gentlemen are returned delegates to serve in general assembly:

For Cæcil county, Messieurs John Ward, Peter Lawson, Archibald Job, and Timothy Kirk.

For Kent county, Messieurs William Stevenson, junior, Peregrine Lethrbury, J. L. Wilmer, and J. Cadwallader.

For Queen-Anne's county, Messieurs William Bruff, James Kent, Robert Wright, and Samuel Earle.

For Dorchester county, Messieurs John Henry, T. F. Eccleston, Gustavus Scott, and David Sullivane.

For Somerset county, Messieurs John Winder, Thomas Maddux, Henry Jackson, and John Done.

By a gentleman from Richmond we learn, that the enemy have landed at Portsmouth; their force is said to be seven or eight ships of the line, fifty transports, and between three and four thousand men.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz dated August 16.

"On the 9th instant, at three in the morning, the squadron under the command of admiral Cordova, consisting of 36 ships (22 Spanish and 14 French) of the line, and some frigates, cruising 70 leagues N. W. of Cape St. Vincent, fell in with a fleet of between 50 and 70 sail of English merchantmen and transports, under convoy of the Ramilies and two frigates, destined for Madeira and Jamaica, having on board a large quantity of stores, provisions, and dry goods, and 1000 Highland troops. Three of these vessels, prizes to a French frigate of the squadron, have already arrived here, and by the prize master and prisoners we learn, that most of the others had struck before they were out of sight, particularly 5 Indiamen, in which were embarked the troops, and that the rest being closely pursued, they think very few or none have been able to escape, except possibly the ships of war, which being fast sailers, and abandoning the convoy as soon as they discovered their danger, made off with all the sail they could. Some of the swiftest French frigates were dispatched after them, but with what success is yet doubtful. Governor Dalling was on board the fleet with all his family, but we do not know what vessel, most probably the Ramilies; his coach and six horses are in one of the prizes now in this bay; we look for others every moment. The little squadron under the orders of M. Barcelo, stationed off Gibraltar, has also within these few days past taken five or six ships, attempting to get into that place with provisions, where they are much wanted, and chaced a sloop of war on shore on the coast of Barbary. Thirty sail of French merchantmen, which left St. Domingo in June, escorted by two frigates, have all safe arrived here; in short every thing seems to go well at present except with you, where I hope a favourite turn may also soon take place."

By his EXCELLENCY
THOMAS SIM LEE, Esquire,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND;
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS full power and authority is given to me, by and with the advice of the council, to continue the act, entitled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, peas, beans, oats, and other victual, and for other purposes, from and after the tenth day of this instant, until the end of the next session of the general assembly, and to issue my proclamation accordly, provided the embargo be continued in the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, so that the trade of Delaware bay be not open for the emolument of the people residing on the waters, or in the vicinity thereof. And it appearing, that the embargo hath been continued in the state of Pennsylvania until the thirtieth day of this month, and in the state of Delaware until the twentieth day of October next. And, Whereas by my proclamation issued on the ninth instant, by and with the advice of the council, the said act was continued until this day, and having good grounds to believe that the embargo in the state of Pennsylvania hath been continued in force. I do therefore, by and with the advice of the council, hereby continue the said act until the end of the next session of the general assembly.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord, seventeen hundred and eighty.

THO. SIM LEE.

By his EXCELLENCY's command,
T. JOHNSON, junior, sec.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

Charles county, October 18, 1780.

I HAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man named HARRY, who says he belongs to Patterson Fletcher, of Culpepper county in Virginia; he is a short well set fellow, about twenty-four years of age, and speaks good English; had on when brought to gaol, an old white country cloth jacket, and an old pair of country linen trousers. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

JOHN J. CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from William Watson, on the 12th day of September instant, a dark bay HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, with a large switch tail, has two saddle spots upon the fore part of his back, is rough shod all round, one foot lock trimm'd, the other three not, paces only when rode. Whoever delivers the said horse to William Watson or Beale Hammond in Baltimore county, shall receive one hundred dollars reward.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from Mr. William Thomas's plantation on South-River, about the 20th of Auguſt laſt, a negro woman of a ſmall ſtature named BET, about twenty-five years of age, wears her hair long on the top of her head, and had on when ſhe went away an oſnabrig or country linen jacket and petticoat, alſo a linſey petticoat and other cloaths.

Whoever takes her up and brings her to Samuel Chaſe, Eſq; at Annapolis, or gives notice of her to him ſo that ſhe may be had, ſhall receive the above reward. 3

Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 12, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to preſer a petition to the next general aſſembly of this ſtate, praying an act may paſs to confirm the laſt will of Joſeph Watſon, late of Anne-Arundel county, planter, deceaſed.

JOHN POLTON,
MARY POLTON.

ws 7

Annapolis, Sept. 26, 1780.

CAPTAIN GASSAWAY, of the Maryland line, who was taken priſoner with general Sumpter's party on the 18th of Auguſt laſt, in South-Carolina, is now here on parole; he takes this method of informing the friends of thoſe officers of the Maryland line, who were taken in the actions of the 16th and 18th of Auguſt laſt, that he will leave this place on the firſt day of November next, for Charles-town, and that he will take with him whatever ſum or ſums of money may be left with him or his brother Thomas Gaſſaway of Annapolis, for the captured officers, by their friends, before that day; he deems it unneceſſary to make any repreſentation of their diſtreſs, as the public have already been informed by letters from the general officers commanding in the ſouthern department, that they loſt every thing except what they had on their backs. 4

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

Greenberry's-point, Oct. 2, 1780.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 2d of July laſt, a negro woman named SUE; ſhe is about forty years of age, very black, and has a wen on her brow by the border of her hair (or wool) the only certain mark to deſcribe her by; as ſhe has a variety of cloaths, among which there is a tartan gown, a white linen ditto, a callico ditto, a ſtriped ſilk jacket, a new country made linſey woolſey jacket and pettlcoat, with others of country cloth, &c. When ſhe went away, her intention was to go to Holland with a free mulatto named Mark Stubbs, a moſt notorious villain, who intended to paſs her as his wife and free; he went from Baltimore in a ſhip called the Enterpriſe, and ſhe was diſappointed in her ſcheme by the ſhip not ſtopping at Annapolis; ſhe has ſince, as I am informed, been ſeen and harboured in Annapolis by Mr. Dulany's negroes, and in Baltimore county, between the town and Elk-ridge landing, by ſome free negroes and negroes of Mrs. Owings, who are her brother and daughters; ſhe has been frequently in Baltimore-town on Sundays, and at nights at a mulatto woman's houſe named Sal Needam, who lives among the French houſes; ſhe is ſiſter to Stubbs and harbours her. Any perſon who will ſecure her in any gaol in this or any other ſtate ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

3 DAVID KERR.

September 6, 1780.

THE ſubſcriber, having formerly petitioned the general aſſembly of Maryland for a law to remedy ſome defects in his title to the water lot No. 12, and part of the water lot No. 13, ſituate in Cheſter-town, on Cheſter river, in the ſaid ſtate, hereby gives public notice (agreeable to an order of that honourable houſe) that he intends to apply to the next general aſſembly, at their firſt ſeſſion, to have the prayer of his ſaid petition granted, of which all concerned are deſired to take notice.

7 ELEAZER M'COMB.

Cæcil county, Sept. 4, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the veſtry of St. Mary Anne's pariſh, do intend to petition the next general aſſembly of this ſtate, to paſs an act to enable them to ſell and convey the glebe land in ſaid pariſh, and to put the money ariſing therefrom to intereſt, until another tract of land more convenient for a glebe, can be purchaſed.

Signed by order of the veſtry,
THO. HUGHES, reg.

7

Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1780.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons whom it may concern, that the inhabitants of Baltimore county intend to petition the next general aſſembly for leave to bring in a bill to empower the juſtices of ſaid county to levy money on the inhabitants thereof, in order to finiſh the court-houſe, repair the public gaol, and to build a gaol yard. 6 ws

Charles county, Auguſt 23, 1780.

BROKE gaol yeſterday evening and made their eſcape, the three following negroes, to wit: A negro man who was committed to my cuſtody as a runaway, on the 14th of April laſt, he then called himſelf DOVER, and ſaid he was the property of Mr. James Lloyd on James river, but on the 15th inſt. being examined by a man who ſaid he knew him, he confeſſed his name to be Iſaac, and that he was the property of Methiah Jones, of St. Mary's county, near Point-Lookout, he ſays he is about 23 years of age, he is a middle ſized fellow, remarkable black, and ſpeaks good Engliſh, his apparel very bad, he has a ſmall nick in the ſoft part of his right ear, which was unknown to me when I firſt advertiſed him as a runaway. A negro man committed to my cuſtody as a runaway, on the 21ſt of July laſt, by the name of GEORGE, the property of John Nelſon, (I have been ſince informed of Frederick county) he is a ſmall fellow, and appears to be young, he is a Guinean, but ſpeaks tolerable good Engliſh, and appears to be very artful and cunning; had on and took with him when he made his eſcape, an old white linen ſhirt, a country linen ditto, a pair ſhort linen breeches, and a felt hat And a negro man named PETER, the property of Mrs. Anne Adams, committed to my cuſtody on the 10th inſt. for poiſoning, he is much ſtricken in years, and talks bad Engliſh; had on a country linen ſhirt, and old country cloth breeches. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negroes, and ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive a reward of one hundred and fifty continental dollars for each, or either of them, and all reaſonable charges paid, and if brought home to me, one dollar for every mile above thirty. tf

3 BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun. ſheriff.

July 11, 1780.

Office for ſtating and ſettling the public accounts.

THE commiſſioners find it neceſſary, for the public ſervice, to give further notice, that the honourable aſſembly, at their March ſeſſion, 1780, enacted a law, entitled "A ſupplement to the act for the aſſeſſment of property, the 17th ſection whereof is as follows:—"*And be it enacted*, That the ſeveral collectors, at the time of ſettlement of their accounts with the commiſſioners of the tax for their county, ſhall account to the ſaid commiſſioners for the treble tax due by law in their counties reſpectively, and the ſaid collectors ſhall pay the treble tax by them collected, or which by law they ought to collect, to the treaſurer of his ſhore, at the time appointed by law for the payment of the public aſſeſſment, and in caſe of default they ſhall be anſwerable for and liable to pay an intereſt of 20 per cent on the ſaid ſums; *and every collector, who hath collected the treble tax, and omitted to pay the ſame into the treaſury, and every collector who by law ought to have collected the treble tax, ſhall be accountable for the treble tax due by law in his county to the commiſſioners for ſtating and ſettling the public accounts.*"—And, whereas the duty enjoined by law on the collectors hath in many inſtances been totally neglected, and in others only in part complied with, the ſeveral collectors will therefore be pleaſed to take notice of the neceſſity there is for making due returns and payments regularly for the future, and that a report of the proceedings on this law will be laid before the honourable aſſembly at their next meeting.

9 Signed per order
T. GASSAWAY, Clk.

CAME to the plantation of John Baptiſt Cheſhire, near Montgomery county court-houſe, a ſtray bay mare, 13 hands and an inch high, 3 years old laſt ſpring, docked but no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving his property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Patrick Macgill, near Elk-ridge landing, a red heifer, two years old, marked with a crop and ſlit in each ear and an under bit in the right. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. 2 3w

Annapolis, Sept.

THE ſubſcriber, having removed to the late tavern in Weſt-ſtreet to the houſe in this city, for the purpoſe of dating gentlemen with genteel proviſions, and having purchaſed neceſſaries, hopes a continuance of his old cuſtomers. All gentlemen who favour him with their cuſtom, may rely on the cloſeſt attendance and genteeleſt treatment their obedient humble ſervant,

JOHN BA

Weſtminſter church, Sept. 28, 17

NOTICE is hereby given, that after publication of this advertiſement, tion will be preferred to the honourable neral aſſembly of this ſtate, praying that may be paſſed, to tax the pariſhioners of the riſh of St. Margaret's Weſtminſter, for the poſe of ſupporting a miniſter of the for defraying other neceſſary parochial Signed per order of veſtry,

5 SAMUEL JACOBS, reg

TREASURY-OFFICE,
Annapolis, Sept. 29, 17

NOTICE is hereby given, that credit are now in the office for exa the quota of this ſtate of the bills of credit ted by congreſs, agreeable to an act of the neral aſſembly. 6

Charles-county, William and Mary October 8, 178

NOTICE is hereby given, that after publication of this advertiſement, a tion will be preferred to the general aſſembly this ſtate, praying that a law may be paſſed tax the pariſhioners of the pariſh aforeſaid, the purpoſe of repairing the glebe houſing.

Signed by order of the veſtry,
T. HARRIS, reg.

2

THERE is at the plantation of Flem Mahony, at the head of Severn, taken as a ſtray, a ſmall black horſe, appears to about ten years old, thirteen hands high, ed on the near buttock with ſomething like croſs, and ſhod before. The owner may him again on proving property and pay charges. 2 w3

CAME to the plantation of Robert Fe ſon, on Nanjemoy-creek in Charles about two years ago, a ſmall red bull, ſmall marked with a crop and ſlit in the right and over and under bit in the left ear, has a mottled face. The owner is deſired to property, pay charges, and take him away.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcri at his quarter near the city of Annapolis, the night of the twentieth day of February a cheſnut ſorrel MARE, about thirteen three inches high, eight or nine years old ſpring, flaxen mane and tail, one hind white, branded on the near buttock C.D. and gallops, and carries her head when very low. Any perſon who will give information, or ſecure the ſaid mare ſo that the ow may have her again, ſhall receive one hund dollars, and if brought home one hundred fifty dollars, and any perſon ſecuring the th ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall rece a reward of one hundred dollars, paid by

tf 16 WILLIAM WATSON.

Foreſt of Prince-George's, Auguſt 17, 178

RAN away this morning from the ſubſcri ber, near the Brick Church, a negro m named CÆSAR, about 25 years of age, feet 6 inches high, or thereabouts, a like lively black fellow, an imported negro, ſpeaks very good Engliſh, boaſts much of family in his own country, it being a comm ſaying with him, that he is no commen and is a very remarkable mimic; he has be accuſtomed to go by water, and will perh endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel; has thing on but a jacket and breeches of cou cloth kerſey wove, very much wore, the breech particularly almoſt rags, no hat nor ſhirt that know of. Any perſon bringing the ſaid negr to the ſubſcriber, or ſecuring him ſo that I him again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for th trouble. All maſters of veſſels are requeſted ſtop him if he offers himſelf to them.

4 RALPH FORSTER.

He has ſhort pinched up feet, as if his toes h been cramped by wearing ſhoes too ſmall, a ſtops ſhort, as if he was a little lamed thereby.

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